

Beside him lay Gertrude, and on either side his aged parents, who, wearied of life, its joys and its bitterness, had fallen gently asleep. I plucked a pansy from the sod that covered the beautiful lame girl, and as I looked upon its velvet leaves, I muttered, "This flower grew upon the bosom of an angel." There was a low sob—I turned to see Kate Nelson kneeling by the grave of Walter. There was no mirth in the eyes heavy with sorrow, and I read in deep lines on the careworn brow—*remorse*. From her I learned that Florence Neville had entered the Convent of Visitation at N—, and that the evening before she took the vows, she had had a solemn interview with Edward Nelson, and that he had gone forth from that chamber a changed being—that bitter agony and woe, and repentance in dust and ashes, had passed over that proud and gifted being, and had left him like an oak scathed by the lightning.

"And this," exclaimed Kate, as we parted, glancing at the graves of the Lees, "this is the work of the demon Intemperance, and it was who gave to Walter Leslie that fatal fete."

The Child at the Tomb.

The following eloquent anecdote is from the journal of a traveller in the East.

A little child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death.

At Smyrna, the burial ground of the Armenians, like that of the Moslems, is removed a short distance from the town, is sprinkled with green trees, and is a favorite resort, not only with the bereaved, but with those whose sorrowful feelings are thus deeply over-cast. I met one morning a little girl, with a half playful countenance, beaming blue eyes, and sunny locks, bearing in one hand a small cup of china, and in the other a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things in a place that seemed to partake so much of sadness, I watched her light motions. Reaching a retired grave covered with a plain marble slab, she emptied the seed—which it appeared the cup contained—into the slight cavities which had been scooped out into the corners of the level tablet, and laid the wreath on its pure surface.

"And why," I enquired, "my sweet girl, do you put seed in those little bowls there?"

"It is to bring the birds here," she replied, with a half-wondering look; "they will light on this tree when they have eaten the seed, and sing."

"To whom do they sing, you or each other?"

"Oh, no!" she replied, "to my sister—she sleeps here."

"But your sister is dead!"

"Oh yes, sir, but she hears the birds sing."

"Well if, she does hear the birds sing she cannot see that wreath of flowers."

"But she knows I put it there. I told her before they took her away from our house, I would come and see her every morning."

"You must," I continued, "have loved that sister very much; but you will never talk with her any more—never see her again."

"Yes, sir," she replied, with a bright-eyed look, "I shall see her in heaven."

"But she has gone to heaven already, I trust."

"No, she stops under this tree till they bring me here, and then we are going to heaven together."

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

The following is from a North Carolina correspondent of De Bow's Review:

"While North Carolina has embarked to a limited extent, in manufactures, we have been somewhat surprised that she has not gone more fully into it. She possesses as many, or more, natural advantages for it than any other State in the Union. She has water power sufficient in her borders, to propel any amount of machinery, and that, too, disposed in such a manner, that it could be applied, readily and profitably. She has exhaustless beds of coal and iron, which are as easily worked as those of any section of the world. Then, she has quantities of copper, silver, gold, lime and other minerals, which might be worked to advantage and manufactured into those various forms which would adapt them to the wants and necessities of mankind. She raises large quantities of cotton, and can produce as much wool as she might desire; and yet, with the exception of a few cotton factories, she has paid no attention to this important branch of industry. Her surplus labor, now without employment would be amply sufficient to raise a manufacturing interest in our borders, which would go far to redeem our State from its dependence upon other States for manufactured articles, and would give life and activity to all branches of industry."

"We know the backward state of this branch of industry, in our borders, has been owing, in a great measure, to the want of proper facilities for throwing manufactured as well as agricultural products into the market of the world. But, even if we had none, the erection of various kinds of manufactories could not fail to be of vast benefit to all other interests. While it would employ much of the labor, which is now idle, it would create a demand for all agricultural products, thus benefiting the farmer and furnishing to our people the means to embark more largely and extensively in all enterprises of this kind."

"Much of the capital of our State has been sent off to other States, because its owners could not find any thing in which they could profitably invest it. Much remains idle and useless in our midst."

But we trust that a new spirit of enterprise will be infused into the minds of our people; that, as they are determined to overcome the difficulties which lie in their way to a free and rapid communication with the markets of the world, they will employ those means they have to make North Carolina one of the first States in the Union in wealth and in enterprise.

"We have a good soil, a pleasant and varied climate—and why may not our citizens expend their means and put forth their energies to improve the advantages we have, and to develop the latent resources with which we have been so richly blessed?"

Spirit of the Age.



RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11

Subscribers receiving their papers addressed with red ink or pencil, are thereby informed of the expiration of their subscription year. We shall continue to send the paper to all our present subscribers, unless a discontinuance is ordered. Those not desiring it another year will return the paper; and those retaining it will please forward the subscription money immediately.

In order that the hands engaged in our office may have an opportunity of engaging in the celebration of Wednesday, we issue this number of our Paper two days in advance of its regular publication time. In our next, we will be able to give a detailed account of the Proceedings of the Grand Division, as well as of the great Jubilee occasion.

THE CELEBRATION.

The beautiful square, in the Eastern part of the City, known as "Benches Grove," has been kindly granted for the use of the Sons of Temperance, for the exercises of the Celebration in the day; and the officers of the Presbyterian Church have also, with their accustomed spirit of friendship for our Order, granted the use of that building in which to hold the evening's exercises.

The line of procession will be formed on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. in front of Temperance Hall, and proceed up Fayetteville street to the Capitol Square, thence to Benches Grove, where Addresses will be delivered by P. M. W. P. Philip S. White and Rev. Mr. Walter and others.

At night, the procession will be re-formed, and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, where George B. Wetmore, Esq., and P. S. White will address the assembly.

Should this day be inclement, the Presbyterian Church will be occupied instead of the Grove.

On Thursday night, it is expected that Addresses will be delivered in the Methodist Church, and on Friday night in the Presbyterian Church.

The Public generally are invited to attend at each and all of the above named places, to hear some of the most distinguished speakers our country affords.

GRAND DIVISION.

As our Paper goes to Press, the members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance are arriving in considerable numbers; and the prospect is that a very large delegation will be in attendance upon its deliberations.

There is abundant cause for congratulation, on account of the unexampled success and prosperity which has attended our Order for the past year; and of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the unmistakable evidences of His approving smiles and blessings upon our efforts to extend and perpetuate the benign influences of Temperance, Benevolence and Brotherly Love among our fellow men. With a continuance of these blessings, and a proper discharge of our duties, hearts now troubled with grief and sorrow, and homes made desolate, will again resound with joy and gladness.

At the last October meeting of the Grand Division, there were 80 Divisions in existence in North Carolina; since that time, Charters for 110 additional ones have been issued, making the total number of Divisions 191! The number of members reported a year ago, was 2,385; the returns from all the Divisions for the last Quarter are not yet in, but from those of the previous one, we think we are perfectly safe in saying that our membership at this time must be considerably upwards of 6,000! Many of the Divisions continue to add greatly to our swelling numbers, while others have been compelled to purify themselves by casting out largely those who have proved themselves unworthy. There is nothing in this latter fact, however, to discourage or dampen the ardor of the faithful and zealous in the great work of reform. Many have entered our "circle of honor" from selfish and other improper motives; and until our Order is thoroughly purged of these dead weights to our advancement, the important work whereunto we are called, will not be accomplished.

We confidently believe that from and after the meeting of this session of the Grand Division, a new and still more prosperous era will break in upon the destiny of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in North Carolina. We

believe such a spirit of determination will be infused into our membership, as will be felt throughout the entire State. Let us each and all resolve to go into the contest with renewed ardor and earnestness; and when a feeling of fear for our ultimate triumph shall arise in our minds, let us look back at our past success, and our present gloriously proud position before the world as a mighty moral reformatory element of society, and remember that while intemperance has cursed the earth for nineteen centuries, in half a century, by the united action of comparatively a few friends of Temperance, its march has been arrested, and the banner of Truth reared in almost every part of the Globe! Let us also bear in mind, that the beneficent Ruler of the Universe, from the incipient stages of this vice, to the present time, has followed it with dire chastisement; and though for a time permitted successfully to rear its impudent and bloated form in our midst, He will not fail in his own good time, through human agencies, to hurl the unhallowed thing from existence! And as from foul and unsightly decomposition of natural matter, springs eventually the beauties and glories of creation to adorn earth and enrich its inhabitants, so from the rank corruptions and noxious fester of Intemperance, shall spring forth in loveliness and beauty, the bright Genius of Temperance to purify the earth, and bless mankind. The epitaph of Intemperance is assuredly written. We can read our future triumphs in the increased exertions necessary to prolong its unlovely existence—in the immense membership of the Order, and in the popular sentiment seldom wrong, which has proclaimed Temperance as the surest safeguard of civil and religious liberty! Let there be no despondency then; no surrendering of our advanced positions because difficulties environ us; let patience do her perfect work. However dark the day of trouble, or black the curtain which hides the present from the future, there is brightness beyond them, to which Hope points, and in heart-blessing gleams, whispers, "there is a good time coming, wait a little longer."

THE PLEDGE PERPETUAL.

The universal dissatisfaction which prevails in our Order in this State, with regard to the interpretation of our Obligation, cannot have failed to have attracted the notice of the members of the Grand Division; and we are gratified that the Annual Session is now at hand, when steps can be taken to quiet, and still the excitement it has produced. We have from the first, deprecated the public expression which has been given on this subject; but where so many wiser men have differed from us, we have cheerfully yielded to their views in giving them publicity through our columns.

While we decidedly differ with the National Division as to the utility of promulgating this opinion or enactment upon the Order, we, at the same time should regret to believe, that the general dissatisfaction with it, originates from a disposition to encourage any thing like a mental reservation on the part of candidates for initiation into our Order, when they take the obligation, that they will at some time withdraw and return to their cups. This, as we understand it, is not the ground of objection; but it is resisted upon the ground that it is engrafting an action not hitherto required, and therefore *ex post facto* in its operation.

We doubt, very much, the power of the National Division, to enforce any such interpretation, without referring it to the Subordinate Divisions first, for their sanction; but even if it does possess that power, we feel confident that it was highly impolitic to exercise it, without consulting and obtaining their consent. But as we still believe that that body was influenced by no other consideration than to promote the good of the Order, (misjudged though its action was) we believe it will readily remove this hindrance to its prosperity, on the first opportunity, when they see that its effects have and will prove detrimental to its best interests—have no doubt, therefore that the Grand Division will adopt such measures as will bring the subject in all its deleterious aspects, before the National Division, and in the mean time give satisfaction to, and quiet the agitation in, our own Subordinate Divisions.

Ocean Wave Division, No. 60, located in the Town of Washington, is the Banner Division in the State. It has the largest membership in the State, has increased largely during the past Quarter, and the N. S. writes us—"Our progress is still onward. Union and harmony reign in the Division, and we expect still to increase our numbers." A noble example, and well worthy of imitation.

Read the extracts from Rev. Mr. Tucker's Address on our first page. His arguments and facts are irresistible, and his position with regard to the inability of "the Church," in its present condition, to effect the moral reformation at which our Order aims, is perfectly unanswerable. Read—read.

We call the attention of residents and visitors to our advertising columns, in order to ascertain where good bargains and the best of articles can be procured. We return our thanks for the advertising patronage we have received; and would merely remark that no other Paper in the State affords a better medium in which to advertise their wares than the Spirit of the Age. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE OFFERING FOR 1851.—This splendid Annual is for sale in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman, who alone is authorized to sell them in this City. It is one of the finest works ever issued from the American Press, and the Binding is unsurpassed. See Advertisement in another column.

The Asheville News comes to us in a new and handsome dress. It is a well conducted journal, and merits, as we hope it will receive, extensive patronage.

Resolve to conquer evil appetites.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSIONS.

We are aware that we differ with a large majority of the members of our Order in this State, when we declare our preference for Semi-Annual Sessions of the Grand Division; but we think the good effects which have resulted in other States, as well as in North Carolina, demonstrate that they are of the greatest utility in the spread and progress of our cause. It is rarely if ever the case, that a session of the Grand Division fails to give fresh impetus to the Order, wherever held; and as, owing to the present difficult and scarce means of transportation, Raleigh is perhaps the only point where so large a representation as is essential should be in attendance at the Annual Sessions, it does seem to us but right that a Spring session should be held in some other section, in order that all portions may have an opportunity of engaging in its deliberations, and sharing in the reviving and stimulating demonstrations which it occasions wherever it assembles. So far as our own personal convenience is concerned, it would be promoted by having only Annual Sessions, and we cannot therefore be charged with interested motives in urging that they be held often; but we greatly prefer yielding our own convenience, and sacrificing what little time or expense it would incur, than by consulting both, to deprive the Order of the advantages which we believe would grow out of Semi-annual meetings.

At the present meeting of the Grand Division, strong petitions will be presented for holding a session next Spring, at Lincolnton, or somewhere West of the Catawba river. Our Order has spread in that section to a considerable extent, almost without an effort, on the part of the Grand Division, and it seems to us that it is but due to them that the Grand Division should lend a respectful ear to their request to enable them to take part in its proceedings. Situated as they are, so remote from facilities for travelling, it is very inconvenient for any considerable number of the Divisions in that mountain region to visit Raleigh or any other point in the East to attend the Grand Division.

And so it is with our extreme Eastern Counties; it is next to impossible for them to attend at Raleigh, or still farther West. But if Semi-annual meetings are held, alternately in the West and East, the convenience and wishes of the Fraternity, in both these sections, will be served, and, in our opinion, the interests and spread of the Order be greatly promoted.

THE LICENSE LAW.

While we are averse to the Order of the Sons of Temperance taking any steps, as a body and in an organized capacity, separate and distinct from the rest of our fellow-citizens, for the suppression, by law, of the liquor traffic, we yet believe it to be their duty, and the duty of Temperance journals, to agitate the subject upon all suitable occasions, that a righteous and enlightened public sentiment, aroused to see the enormity of the system, may put an end to it, with all its wicked consequences. The license laws now in force in our State, may have been passed from a laudable desire on the part of the lawmaking power, to place this destroyer of the happiness of our race, under the control of good men, and thereby mitigate the evil, which it was deemed would result from an unrestricted sale thereof. If this were the object to be accomplished, the experiment has most signally failed. Thousands are now engaged in this business, by legal authority, who are not only destitute of moral principle, but strangers to all the better feelings of our nature, and whose only object is to secure the almighty dollar, regardless of the tears and groans, and bitter anguish of drunkard's wives, and drunkard's children. But this whole system is not only destructive in practice, but wrong in principle. As well might our Legislature license men of good moral character to monopolize the business of gambling, or grant them an indulgence to commit any other crime, as to legalize and sanction a business fraught with evils unnumbered, and misery and destitution in a thousand shapes. Let us cry aloud and spare not, until the rum-seller can no longer plead his license under the seal of our courts and corporate authorities in bar to the piteous cries and supplications of innocent wives and helpless children. The moral force of six thousand Sons of Temperance, aided by other good men in our State, cannot long be resisted. Strip this business of the sanction and sanctity of law. Let it stand forth in all its hideous deformity, and we shall soon see that "public sentiment" will most effectually suppress the sale of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

THE BOHON UPAS TREE.

We have just been reading a description of this tree, as found on the island of Java. It is middle-sized tree, decorated with branches of the most beautiful verdure, growing in a valley watered by a rivulet and encompassed by hills, not very far from Batavia. The hills and mountains in its vicinity are described as naked and barren of vegetation, since no verdure grows where the breezes waft the pestilential vapors arising from the gum that exudes from its bark. It is a beautiful tree, green and luxuriant in itself, but so deadly poisonous in its nature, that not only vegetable, but animal life dies beneath its shadows. How strikingly emblematical is this tree of the groggler! Like the Bohon Upas, he is often found in some lovely valley, spreading pestilence and death around him. How often have the inhabitants of a whole neighborhood been poisoned by him, until, one after another, they drop into the dishonored graves, while he stood erect and flourishing in the green vigor of his age, even as the Bohon Upas, that stretches its rampant branches to the breeze, while its very leaves distil a moral poison!

CROOKS AND McBRIDE.

We learn that these incendiary preachers have been arrested in Guilford county, but have subsequently given bail to make their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court of that County.

P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE.

Has arrived in this City, having met all his appointments from Lexington to this place, except the one from Pittsboro', which he was compelled to omit, in consequence of a growing indisposition, which he had attended, would, in all probability, have incapacitated him for addressing the People at the Grand Division Celebration, for which business he had specially visited North Carolina.

The same triumphant vindication and success of the principles of our Order have crowned his efforts thus far in our State, that have followed them in all other sections of the Union, South and North. At Lexington, Greensboro', Wentworth, Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill, large accessions were made to the Divisions in their respective locations, among whom were some of the most distinguished citizens of the State—a Judge of the Supreme Court, an Ex-Governor, nearly all of the professors of the University, a large number of the Students also—and many of the most influential and respectable citizens of North Carolina. The Greensboro' Patriot gives the following account of Bro. White's speech in that place:

Last Tuesday was a big day in our town for the Temperance folks, and an interesting day for all present, no matter whether properly classed as "Temperance men" or not. Among the pleasant events which we are occasionally called upon to chronicle, none have for a long time occurred more pleasant and profitable than the proceedings of that day. The Sons of Temperance from their several Divisions in this county, and a delegation from the county of Rockingham, assembled to receive and to hear PHILIP S. WHITE, Esq., late head officer of the Order in North America. At 1 o'clock they formed a procession, together with the juvenile Order of Cadets, and were cordially joined by the Odd Fellows and Masons of this place, in full regalia, for the purpose of paying fitting respect to the distinguished stranger and guest of the "Sons." We have heard the Temperance speakers talk about the "cold water army;"—we saw it last Tuesday—or, if not the entire "army," the strongest and longest detachment thereof ever seen here before—all "wide awake and duly sober!"

The procession moved to the Methodist church, the floor of which was soon fully occupied by the various Orders and by the ladies. The galleries were crowded with male spectators! And it is not out of place here to remark, once for all, that a larger, finer looking, and more intelligent and orderly audience we have never seen assembled in Greensboro'. The services of the day were opened with a song appropriate to the occasion, with a beautiful instrumental accompaniment. The Rev. CYRUS K. CALDWELL offered up prayer. Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay then introduced Philip S. White to the audience, who proceeded to deliver an address which riveted the attention of the large concourse for upwards of two hours.

Considering the hacknied subject of Temperance, we looked for public expectation to be disappointed on this occasion. But far otherwise was the fact. It was an intellectual treat (if we may speak of "treats" in this connection,) such as we seldom enjoy. Every body present, no matter whether friendly to Temperance organizations or not, enjoyed Mr. White's address. With complete self-possession and self-confidence; a full, clear, mellow voice, and appropriate action; a mind thoroughly stored with information and argument on his subject; an exhaustive fund of incidents and anecdotes, gathered during extensive intercourse and travel in Europe and America; and that facile power of changing at a word from the pathetic to the humorous, and from the humorous to the pathetic—he was certainly the finest master of his subject our people ever had an opportunity to hear. It would be folly to attempt an analysis of his discourse. In order to be appreciated, he must be heard, not read. There was perhaps too much of the emotional—too much excitement to laughter, and to tears,—to suit the taste of an assembly of prudish or scholars. But the speech was a fine model of an effective popular harangue—arousing to thought and to action more effectually than a whole book full of dry and labored essays.

Not being ourselves members of the Order, we have no prejudices in the way of an impartial judgment; and we advise the good people of Raleigh, and down east generally, to prepare for a "fast of reason and flow of soul."

The "Abingdon Virginian" gives a glowing account of the efforts of this distinguished champion of our Order in that region. His first speech, it says, was continued some two and a half hours, at the end of which about 30 persons—among them heads whitened by age, and names not unknown to the country—gave their names and were subsequently initiated into the Order.

At night he again addressed a very large audience, who were alternately melted to tears and convulsed with laughter, when 30 more names were added to the previous list. On the delivery of his third address, 20 additional names were handed in. In the country, on the delivery of another address, 120 names were handed in, and numerous petitions for membership have since been presented.

The Virginian says—

Mr. White's path, from Knoxville to this place, is strewn all along with the trophies of the glorious cause he advocates. Thro' his labors, many a fire-side has been made happy, many a broken heart bound up, and many a burning tear wiped from the sunken cheek of poverty. We would rather be the subject of the holy orisons that this moment ascend on high in his behalf, than the recipient of all the gold that is wrung from woman's tears and orphan's cries.

We have heard some express disappointment in Mr. White's oratory, but show us a man who can throw his thoughts and feelings into the minds and hearts of his hearers as Mr. W. does, and we will show you an orator of the highest order. A man may be faultless in gesture, rich in language and perfect in declamation, but if he fails to touch the heart and arouse the mind to action, as is often the case under such circumstances, his eloquence is as "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Mr. White's oratory is of that high and—We had almost said of that inspired order—that points the way of

escape to the imprisoned, and taken by the hand the poor staggerer in the mire of sensuality, and places him in the flowery path that leads to virtue and happiness. This is the oratory we admire—this the eloquence that cheers and elevates the heart.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POISON.

In Germany, to prevent poison being obtained for evil purposes, none is allowed to be sold without a written order or certificate from a physician. To prevent rat poison being made a bad use of, or taken by mistake, the arsenic is mixed with tallow and lampblack, which makes a compound that no human being could mistake of. None is allowed to be sold in a pure state.

It has often occurred to us that similar precautions ought to be employed in reference to a class of poisons infinitely more fatal than any here referred to—we mean moral poisons. Our laws wisely require all druggists to paste on drugs sold at their stores the word *Poison*; and should not the venders of Alcohol be required to label, in large letters, their poisonous stuff—*POISON FOR SOUL AND BODY*!

THE CONTRAST.

There are to be found in our City and in almost every community, young men who have been raised well and educated to adorn the highest stations in life, but who, alas! by indolence and dissipation, are already, in the vigor of youth, not only drones, but nuisances in society. While on the other hand, many are to be found, who, from obscure origins, have risen to the very pinnacle of fame. What has done this? We answer, energy, industry, temperance. Despond not then, young men of poverty and humble employment, but drive on—push ahead—Honest labor will produce money; this article, money, is the raw material out of which you can manufacture friends, and this you can never acquire unless you keep up your spirits,—but do this in any other way on earth than by pouring ardent spirits down—then you may drive on to fortune if not to fame.

REV. MR. PERKINS' ESSAY.

This capital Prize Essay upon the Evil of Intemperance and the remedy, is now out of Press and ready for delivery, at the following prices—single copies 10 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$4 for 50 copies, and \$7 per hundred. An edition of 2,000 copies has been printed, and we trust that the members of the Order who may be in the City at the Celebration, will supply themselves with a goodly number, and that those Divisions not represented here, will send on their orders for supplies, in order that it can be scattered broadcast throughout the State—satisfied as we are, that its perusal and circulation will greatly tend to enlightening public opinion upon the subject, and elevating public sentiment with regard to the Temperance cause.

Sons of Temperance.



LOVE, PURITY AND FIDELITY.

Grand Jubilee Celebration of the Sons of Temperance.

RALEIGH OCTOBER 16, 1850.

Under the direction of the Chief Marshal and Assistants

G. J. B. Littlejohn of Washington Division, Chief Marshal.

Aids to Chief Marshal, Luke Blackmer of Salisbury Division; T. J. Jarratt, of Cherith, do; T. H. Lindsay, of Greensboro' do.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Thomas Webb, Union Division; A. B. Pierce, Quakey do; James Watson, of Chapel Hill, do; W. M. Morning, of Perseverance do; L. W. Peck, of Morning Star do; John Blackwell, of Newbern do.

The Chief Marshal, Aids and Assistants will be mounted.

PROGRAMME.

The line of Procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Fayetteville Street in front of the City Hall, in the following order.

1. Band of Music.
2. Barouche with Speakers and Grand Chaplain.
3. Grand Division of North Carolina.
5. Cadets of Temperance.
5. Visiting Divisions, according to date of Charter.
6. Divisions of the City, do do.

And will march up Fayetteville Street, round the Capitol Square to Newbern street; then down Newbern street to Benches Grove, when the following will be the order of exercises:

- Music by the Band.
- Prayer by J. M. C. Breaker, G. Ch.
- Address by P. M. W. P., P. S. White.
- Music by the Band.
- Address by Rev. Isaac N. Walter.
- Music.

After which the line will be re-formed in the same order, and march back to the hall.

NIGHT CELEBRATION.

The Procession will form as above at 6 o'clock, P. M., and march to the Presbyterian Church, where the following will be the order of exercises:

1. Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Address by G. B. Wetmore.
4. Music.
5. Address by P. M. W. P., P. S. White.
6. Music.
7. Prayer and Benediction.

The procession will return to the Hall in the same order.

The lower part of the Church will not be opened until the arrival of the Procession. The gallery will be opened to the citizens.

TEMPERANCE PRESIDENTS.—Gen Taylor was a strictly temperance man, and Mr. Fillmore follows his example. An encouragement to the temperate young men of our country. Bear it mind.